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GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS

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GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETIN

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

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Bombay Riots Are Repetition of City's Ancient History

BOMBAY'S streets, like those in other Far Eastern cities, have recently seen fighting and bloodshed. During actual war years the city's only battle scars were caused when, in April, 1944, a shipload of TNT blew up in the harbor killing more than three hundred people and causing widespread damage.

Modern disturbances repeat the pattern of Bombay's early history of civil and religious strife. Originally a Hindu settlement, the town was captured by Moslems in 1348. After nearly two centuries of domination, the Moslem conquerors ceded Bombay to Portugal in 1534. When the Portuguese princess, Catherine of Braganza, married Charles II of England in 1661 Bombay was part of her dowry. In 1668 Charles leased it to the East India Company for ten pounds ($50) a year. The following year the company established the nucleus of the present city—the fort from which has developed modern Bombay, one of the most picturesque, overcrowded, and commercially active cities in all the Orient, with a prewar population of 1,600,000.

Bombay Island About the Size of Manhattan

Bombay's name is a corruption of Mombadevi, a Hindu goddess of the earliest known settlers on the island—a race of farmers and fishermen, the Kolis.

In 1942-43 thousands of American troops were landed at Bombay because of its excellent harbor and transportation facilities. Principal seaport of western India and capital of the Presidency (province) of Bombay, the city spreads over the island of the same name. This island in the Arabian Sea is composed of seven small islets held together by bridges and causeways. With an area of 22 square miles, the patchwork island is about the size of Manhattan, and like Manhattan's New York City, the municipality occupies the entire island. Suburbs extend to the larger island of Salsette on the north.

Bombay is shaped like a lobster claw. Its western pincer rises to about 400 feet on Malabar Hill, where Parsi Towers of Silence and an ancient Hindu temple loom above garden-encircled homes and Government House; the eastern pincer holds the flat Fort area with its European business district, government buildings, docks, markets, university, and cathedral, and ends in Colaba Point where Bombay Harbor, wide estuary of the Thana River, enters the Arabian Sea.

West of the harbor, Back Bay curves from Colaba Point to Malabar. Queens Road follows the line of the shore, bordered here and there by modernistic apartment houses. Near the top of the curve a Hindu bathing beach, reminiscent of Tel Aviv or Jones Beach on Long Island, was opened in 1942.

Both Architecture and Costumes Combine East and West

Many of Bombay's principal buildings are Victorian hodgepodges of Gothic and Byzantine architecture embellished with minarets and domes. The city's population is made up of people of many races. Through the wide avenues of the European quarter and the narrow streets of the native city swarm Arab traders, Afghans in baggy trousers, Negroes wearing red fezzes, Chinese, English, Americans, and the varied peoples of India. A dazzling mixture of headgear includes turbans, fezzes, and caps (illustration, next page). Veiled women mingle with the crowds. Snake charmers stage sidewalk performances (illustration, cover). Bearded holy men pause in their prayers to beg alms. In the bazaars sailors and soldiers haggle over prices of brass and leather gadgets.

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Underwood-Stratton

THIS VIEW FROM GIBRALTAR'S INLAND SLOPE INCLUDES TWO GEOGRAPHIC ODDITIES—AN ENCLAVE AND A PIECE OF NEUTRAL GROUND

The bare strip in the middle distance is Neutral Ground—belonging to no nation. To the north lies Spain, with the Spanish town of La Línea crowded against the border and stretching from the Mediterranean (right) to Gibraltar Bay. British Gibraltar begins at the near edge of the strip; its towering rock rises to the south. Isolation from other British territory by land of another nation makes Gibraltar an enclave (Bulletin No. 3).

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"Musk Ox" Men Seek Scientific Data in Canada's Northlands

"EXERCISE Musk Ox," a 2,400-mile trek of 47 men in 12 "snowmobiles," is now pushing over the trackless, treeless "Barren Lands" of northern Canada. Starting on February 15 from Churchill, Manitoba, in 40-below weather, the party headed north for Eskimo Point, Baker Lake, and Cambridge Bay on Victoria Island.

Crossing back to the mainland over Coronation Gulf (illustration, next page), the air-supplied men (five of whom are from the United States) will touch at Coppermine, Port Radium on Great Bear Lake, and Norman Wells on the Mackenzie. This great Arctic river will be followed upstream to Fort Simpson, whence the Musk Ox men will strike south to the Alaskan Highway.

Field of Operations Is Canada's Northwest Territories

Purpose of the trip is to obtain data on meteorology, radio signals, and magnetic compasses; to test the suitability of snowmobiles for Arctic movement, and foods and clothing for Arctic use; and to study the problems of air supply in snowbound areas. Canada is sponsoring the expedition.

The field of these experiments is Canada's Northwest Territories. This vast region almost spans the Dominion, extending from Baffin Bay and Davis Strait on the Atlantic side to the Yukon Territory on the west. The Northwest Territories include the districts of Mackenzie, Keewatin, and Franklin. Franklin includes, among other islands, Victoria, Prince of Wales, Somerset, and Baffin.

Lying between the Arctic Ocean and the northern boundaries of the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, this gigantic sweep of land and water accounts for more than a third of Canada's area. On its more than a million square miles live some 11,000 people, mostly Eskimos and Indians—an average of one person to 116 square miles. "Centers of population" in northern Canada signify trading posts, missions, police barracks, military stations, and Eskimo and Indian villages.

From the highlands of the Stikine, Mackenzie, Ogilvie, and Richardson ranges in the west, northern Canada levels off into an area which is the northern extension of the continent's great interior plain. Farther to the east are the broad stretches of the Laurentian Upland or Canadian Shield, a treeless tract broken by the wide expanse of Hudson Bay. The breadth of this land belt is indicated by the fact that it includes five time zones.

Temperatures Reveal Wide Range

The land is seamed by many streams. Biggest of all is the 1,100-mile Mackenzie, flowing into the Beaufort Sea through four main outlets. From mid-June to late October the river is open to navigation. Lakes are numerous and sizable. Great Bear Lake and Great Slave Lake are larger than either Erie or Ontario.

Though snow may fall in any month, winter with its increased ice and snow comes in October and lasts into May. Temperature readings in the Arctic islands and along Canada's deeply notched Arctic coast are scanty, but they indicate a January average of about 30 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. July averages range from 40 to 50 degrees. Farther south on the mainland the January average is 20 degrees below zero, and the July average approximately 50 to 55 degrees.

Rainfall on the coastal strip and near-by islands amounts to less than 10

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Among religious groups Hindus predominate. There are many Moslems, Jains, Jews, Christians, and Parsis. Over half of the world's Parsis are reported to live in Bombay. Exiled from Persia, these people settled along India's west coast centuries ago. Believing that the dead should not contaminate the earth, Parsis expose them to vultures on their Towers of Silence.

The residential section of Malabar, clean and windswept by Arabian Sea breezes, is in dramatic contrast to the tenement district where nearly three-fourths of Bombay's mill workers huddle in one-room flats. Camballa Hill, rising to the north of Malabar, hides the manufacturing district beyond.

Because Bombay is close to the cotton-growing districts of Gujarat, Berar, and Deccan, cotton is the backbone of the city's industrial life. Before the war thousands of bales streamed through the port to the mills in Manchester and Japan. Much of it returned as cheap cotton cloth to clothe India's millions.

Bombay's climate is hot and damp, with a January average temperature of 75 degrees Fahrenheit, and a May average of 86. About 75 inches of rain fall yearly. Breezes cool the island from December through February. Then the weather begins to warm up for its peak of heat which comes in May. June brings the monsoon and the beginning of the rainy season which continues through September. October matches May's torrid temperatures, with the added discomfort of left-over monsoon dampness.

Note: Bombay is shown on the National Geographic Society's Map of Asia and Adjacent Areas. A price list of maps may be obtained from the Society's headquarters, Washington 6, D. C.

See also "India—Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for October, 1943*. (*Issues marked with an asterisk are included in a special list of Magazines available to teachers in packets of ten for $1.00.*)

Bulletin No. 1, March 18, 1946.

British Official

WHITECAPS—AND BLACK—SURGE IN THE SEA OF BOMBAY'S STOCK EXCHANGE

In order to hold their places on a ledge above the mob of customers in Bombay's Stock Exchange, brokers cling to straps fastened to a bar. Assorted caps indicate, among other things, race, religion, profession, and political affiliation. The white caps resembling Yanks' overseas caps are the badge of the Indian National Congress Party.

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United Nations Site May Become International Enclave

IF THE Connecticut-New York site approved for United Nations headquarters is made an international zone, the area will be a geographic curiosity called an enclave—a bit of territory surrounded by land of another country.

The only comparable situation in North America is Minnesota's Angle Township (Northwest Angle), which a small piece of Canada separates from the rest of the state. It can, however, be reached by the United States channel of Lake of the Woods. Angle Township is on the lake's western shore, and its village, Penasse, is the most northerly post office in the United States proper.

Double Enclave at Mediterranean Gateway

This unique separation came about because the men who established the early boundaries between the United States and Canada used an inaccurate map.

Across the Atlantic at the western entrance to the Mediterranean Sea are two enclaves: Gibraltar, the British promontory on the Spanish peninsula (illustration, inside cover), and the International Zone on Africa's northwest corner. (A partial water border is not unusual among enclaves.)

Because of the Zone's strategic location, interested European nations in 1906 detached it politically from surrounding Morocco and designated it permanently neutral land under an International Assembly. From 1940 to the end of the war in Europe, however, Spain occupied the Zone.

Another enclave in Morocco is the Spanish colony of Ifni, on the Atlantic coast southwest of Tangier. It was ceded by Morocco in 1860.

Two of Europe's tiniest independent states, Vatican City and the Republic of San Marino, are enclaves in Italy. The Principality of Monaco, on the Riviera, is surrounded landward by France. Two other small European countries, Andorra and Liechtenstein, are not enclaves because each lies between two nations rather than being surrounded by one.

Near the Andorran border in France is the Spanish enclave of Llivia. A neutral road extends a mile to the mother country. The enclave was created by a literal reading of an old Franco-Spanish boundary treaty, which provided that France should have the "villages" of the Pyrenees province of Cerdagne. Since Llivia by charter was a "town" rather than a "village," it was retained by Spain.

Swiss-encircled Compione Overthrew Fascist Garrison

A Netherlands-Belgium boundary irregularity going back to 1479 accounts for the Belgian enclave of Baarle-Hertog. Lying about one mile north of the border on the rail line between Turnhout, Belgium, and Tilburg, Netherlands, this Belgian "island" of 1,500 inhabitants escaped invasion by the Germans in 1914, as it was surrounded by neutral Netherlands territory. The Belgians set up a radio station and used Baarle-Hertog as a center of espionage close to German lines. Baarle-Nassau, the Dutch part of the arbitrarily divided town, contains the market place, while the town hall and church are Belgian.

The Italian enclave of Compione, on the shore of Lake Lugano in Switzerland, figured in the war news in January, 1944, when it overthrew its Fascist garrison and came out for the Badoglio government. The community, with a population of about 600, is less than a mile from Italy.

Another Italian enclave was established after World War I, when Gabriele d'Annunzio, the Italian poet-soldier, marched his "legionaries" down the Yugo-

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inches a year. South of the Arctic Circle, with some exceptions, the annual precipitation totals between 10 and 30 inches.

Railways and roads are virtually non-existent in the Northwest Territories. The course of settlement has moved over hunting trails, trappers' routes, and along navigable lakes and streams. The Hudson's Bay Company operates a fleet of river steamers to supply its trading posts. Airplane services are available in some parts of the Territories.

Natural resources in considerable variety are scattered over the region. Uranium, from which atomic bombs are made, and radium distinguish the mineral wealth. Silver, lead, zinc, and copper are mined. Some gold is found. Oil is brought up in commercial quantities. The timber line extends from the southernmost part of Hudson Bay northwestward to Great Bear Lake. Spruce grows the farthest north. Willows and larch trees line river banks. Furs—fox, mink, marten, and muskrat—are a regular stock in trade.

At high altitudes the air is warmer instead of colder. The theory is that air heated in the Tropics rises, moves toward the Poles, and sinks to the earth's surface when cooled. This cycle completed, it flows back toward the Equator.

In December, January, and February, the Arctic full moon is continuously above the horizon for 24 hours a day. Because the air is free from dust and the snow reflects the light so well, it is possible to read a newspaper by moonlight. At Coppermine, a coastal town at the mouth of the Coppermine River, the sun may be seen day and night from May 28 to July 17, if the weather is clear. The nearer the North Pole, the longer the annual period of continuous sunlight.

Note: Areas covered by "Exercise Musk Ox" are shown on the Society's Map of Canada.

See also "Canada's Awakening North," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for June, 1936*; "On Mackenzie's Trail to the Polar Sea," August, 1931*; and "Gentlemen Adventurers of the Air," November, 1929*.

Bulletin No. 2, March 18, 1946.

Department of the Interior, Canada

WHERE ONLY DOGS HAVE MUSHED, AIR-SUPPLIED SNOWMOBILES WILL PASS

A springtime crack in the ice covering Coronation Gulf is bridged by using a long sled. This straitlike body of water, part of the long-sought Northwest Passage, lies between Canada's Arctic coast and the large island of Victoria. At its western end is Coppermine, a tiny settlement at the mouth of the Coppermine River. This was the northernmost point reached by Samuel Hearne, the "Daniel Boone of the North," who, between 1769 and 1772, traveled overland from Churchill on Hudson Bay to the Arctic Ocean through country some of which is still virtually unknown. "Exercise Musk Ox," named for Arctic America's distinctive animal, will describe a circle around the area of Hearne's wanderings.

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Ricksha, Man-Powered Oriental Taxi, Is American Invention

LIKE the chop suey served in Chinese-American restaurants, the "ricksha," generally thought to be as Chinese as a pagoda, is in reality an American invention. Another oddity in the development of the distinctive two-wheeled, coolie-pulled vehicle (illustration, next page) is that it originated in Japan—only 75 years ago.

The Oriental taxi is correctly called a jinrikisha. Of Japanese coinage, the word is made up of *jin* (man), *riki* (power), and *sha* (carriage)—a man-powered carriage.

Shanghai Investigation Revealed Low Earnings of Ricksha Boys

After a brief but brilliant career, the ricksha may be on the way out of the street scene in at least one Chinese city. In order to increase man power in other fields, Shanghai's transportation authorities have approved a three-year plan which is designed to eliminate completely the familiar ricksha as a public conveyance.

Shanghai, China's most important commercial center, was the scene of a ricksha graft investigation in 1934. It was found that ricksha boys cleared only $3 a month. They paid nearly half their earnings to the company from which they rented rickshas. None of the carriages were coolie-owned.

An individual coolie could work only about 16 shifts a month, as competition for the rickshas was great and there were not enough to supply the demand. This meant enforced idleness for many. From 70,000 rickshas in Shanghai the companies made large annual profits. With the advent of streetcars, automobiles, and bicycles, it was claimed that rickshas caused frequent traffic snarls.

The Reverend Jonathan Goble, an American Baptist missionary and former United States Marine under Commodore Perry, conceived the idea of the man-drawn carriage. There are two versions of how it actually came to be built. According to one story the missionary wished to provide some means to get his invalid wife outdoors. He believed a modified baby carriage would solve the problem, and showed a picture of such a child's vehicle in *Godey's Ladies Book* to a Japanese carpenter, asking him to try to make a similar carriage.

Privately Owned Rickshas Have Resplendent Equipment

The other version is that the missionary while talking to a high Japanese official suggested the ricksha as a solution to the unemployment problem then faced by Japan. Whichever the case, the first ricksha, a two-wheeled carriage with shafts by which the runner pulled it, was built in 1871. The first license for a ricksha was obtained in Tokyo. The original vehicle was improved later by a Japanese who designed new springs, a retractable top, and wheel guards.

In Shanghai rickshas cost between $17 and $40; those serving the public as taxis cost about $20, and on each a small tax is paid to the municipality. Some privately owned rickshas have been equipped with American balloon tires, shining chrome wheel spokes, and lacquered bodies, and have had artistic coats of arms painted on their sides. Ricksha boys take pride in their rented carriages and keep them cleaned and shiny to attract customers. Lau Shaw's *Ricksha Boy* describes this pride, which is based on the stiff competition, and portrays the seldom-realized ambition of all ricksha pullers to save enough money to buy their own vehicle.

At all hours of the day and night in Oriental cities the cries of ricksha men

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slav coast and occupied the port of Zara. In 1920 Yugoslavia ceded the town to Italy because of its Italian culture and traditions.

The Arabian Peninsula contains two enclaves: Qatar, a thumb of land extending into the Persian Gulf, and Ras Musandam, a promontory between the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman. Qatar is an independent sheikdom and Ras Musandam is part of the sultanate of Masqat (Muscat), generally marked on maps as Oman. On the northern, Baluchistan, coast of the Gulf of Oman is the town of Gwadar, another enclave belonging to Oman.

In India both Portugal and France own bits of territory that form enclaves. There are three Portuguese areas, of which Goa, on the southern part of the west coast, is the most important. It was there that American and Japanese civilians were exchanged by ship in 1943. Five tiny French establishments total about 196 square miles. The capital and most important community is Pondichéry, on the east coast south of Madras.

On China's coast are two enclaves, Portuguese Macau (illustration, below) and British Hong Kong, on opposite sides of the estuary of the Canton River. Both have long been strategically and commercially important. Settlement of Macau in 1557 was the first European attempt to open China's "closed door."

Note: Enclaves may be located on the Society's Map of the World.

For additional information, see "Rock of Gibraltar," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for September, 1940*; "1940 Paradox in Hong Kong," April, 1940*; "Smallest State in the World: Vatican City," March, 1939*; "Hong Kong—Britain's Far-flung Outpost in China," March, 1938*; and "Macao, 'Land of Sweet Sadness'," September, 1932.

Bulletin No. 3, March 18, 1946.

W. Robert Moore

MACAU, PORTUGUESE ENCLAVE IN SOUTH CHINA, FISHES FOR A LIVING

Fish nets, folded over the masts of the ancient town's characteristic red-hulled, high-pooped junks, dry in the sun. The day's catch also is spread for drying at various places over Macau's roofs. Forty miles across the bay lies Hong Kong.

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Berber Kabyles of Algeria May Get New District Status

AMONG current reorganization chores, France is considering making a new department out of an old Algerian trouble spot—the primitive mountain land of the Kabyles. There in May, 1945, a Berber-Arab revolt resulted in the death of a number of Europeans and natives. The current suggestion of change in status follows a visit by the French Minister of the Interior to neighboring areas hit by an earthquake.

The region known as Kabylie (or Kabylia) lies in the Djurdjura Mountains a short distance south of the Mediterranean coast, in the inland area between the ports of Algiers (Alger) and Bougie. It now spreads across the borders of two of Algeria's districts, Algiers and Constantine.

Life Is Simple, but Hard; Recent Droughts Made It Harder

The Kabyles, whose name in Arabic means simply "tribes," are among the purest examples of Berbers found in North Africa (illustration, next page). The European strains in their confused racial heritage show up in a strong resemblance to south Europeans. Occasional blond and blue-eyed types resemble peoples of northern Europe.

Life for the Kabyles is hard and simple. They make a meager living raising a few cows, sheep, and goats, and tilling their steep farms by means of crude wooden plows. Figs and olives, grains—mostly oats and barley—and vegetables, where possible, are cultivated. But the soil is none too fertile, even in good times. In recent years, droughts have cut the crops drastically bringing food shortages, such as were reported partly responsible for the uprising of 1945.

During the time when Germany, through Vichy France, controlled French North Africa, the Axis systematically looted Kabylie by confiscating, village by village, all grains, livestock, and homespun. Anglo-American authorities, the Red Cross, and French police snatched the Kabyles from the brink of starvation after the Allied occupation.

Unlike most wild mountain areas, Kabylie is heavily populated. In places, density has been estimated at more than 500 persons to each square mile. Tizi Ouzou is the largest Kabyle city, but the real Kabylie is found in the small white-washed villages perched atop three-to-five-thousand-foot peaks in the vicinity of Fort National and Michelet.

Architecture Differs from the Familiar Arab Style

For travelers it is a startling experience, in driving southeast from Algiers, to pass from the warm, fertile lowlands of the coast to the bleak country of Kabylie, where ice and snow fill the high Djurdjura mountain passes even in late spring. The highest peaks reach 7,500 feet and more.

The stark, sharp-roofed Kabyle villages, rising in tiers along rugged mountain slopes, differ strangely from the slim minarets, rounded domes, and intricate decoration which feature the Arab architecture of most of North Africa.

Although Mohammedanism is the nominal religion of the Kabyles it is a modified version permitting semi-pagan rites and superstitions. Monogamy is the rule. Kabyle women go unveiled and enjoy considerable freedom. Elected village chiefs make tribal laws.

From time to time since the French in 1830 established their first foothold in what is now Algeria the Kabyles have risen against European authority. One

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can be heard—warning others of ruts, shouting to clear the way, or heaping abuse on other coolies. Their summer clothing seldom varies; large straw hats, loose coats, cotton shorts, and straw sandals. When it rains they don prickly straw raincoats or cloaks made of oiled paper. In winter they wear long trousers and carry padded coats to put on at the end of a run.

Ricksha boys usually do not marry as they cannot support a family. They work diligently and have great endurance, sometimes running 30 or 40 miles a day at a rapid pace. Constant exposure and exertion and inadequate food shorten their lives considerably.

At one time in Japan there was an unwritten law of the road which compelled ricksha boys to keep their carriages in well-regulated single file, with the oldest and most honored passenger in the lead.

Japanese slang has dubbed the conveyance *jin-riki* but the more polite term in the island kingdom is *kuruma*, which means wheel.

Bulletin No. 4, March 18, 1946.

Burton Holmes from Galloway

TOPS UP AGAINST SINGAPORE'S SUN, RICKSHAS AWAIT STEAMER PASSENGERS

The hoods also protect patrons from sudden tropical rains. Tarpaulins, carried under the seats, are fastened over customers' laps during downpours. Singapore's ricksha boys often study this bulletin board near Collyer Quay to learn of ships' arrivals. In Britain's other great Far East port, hilly Hong Kong, rickshas are scarce because their wheels are useless on the virtual staircases that constitute side streets. Sedan chairs, carried by two chair-bearers, are used instead. In many Eastern cities the pedicab has gained headway. These rickshas have a third wheel, fore or aft, and a bicycle seat for the peddling coolie.

of the last important revolts against advancing French power aroused all Kabylie in 1871. The Kabyles killed the French settlers within reach before the revolt was quelled.

If the Kabylie region becomes a separate district of Algeria, it will take its place beside the other three divisions, Algiers, Oran, and Constantine. These districts are considered a part of metropolitan France. Before the Germans took over in 1940, they were represented in the French Parliament. Most Moslem-professing natives of Algeria, however, do not vote. In order to gain French citizenship, the Napoleonic Code of France must be accepted. This means giving up such privileges as polygamy and divorce by announcement, both of which are permitted under the laws of the Koran.

The ancestors of the Kabyles were the original inhabitants of North Africa. They resisted, not too successfully, invasions by Romans, Vandals, Byzantine Greeks, Arabs, and French. The Arabs drove them into the mountains and settled on the lowlands themselves. Through the centuries of foreign domination the Kabyles usually managed to retain a degree of local independence, and their racial characteristics have remained remarkably unchanged.

Note: Kabylie may be located on the Society's Map of Africa.

For additional information about French North Africa, see "Americans on the Barbary Coast," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for July, 1943*; and "Eastward from Gibraltar," January, 1943*.

Bulletin No. 5, March 18, 1946.

Denise Bellon from Black Star

CHIN AND FOREHEAD TATTOOING DECORATES THIS BERBER'S CHEERFUL FACE; HER PEOPLE AND RELATED TRIBES LIVE IN NORTH AFRICA'S HIGHLANDS